



THE CONSORTIUM FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SECURITY IN AMERICA

is soliciting papers for their symposium

THREATS AT OUR THRESHOLD: SECURING AND DEFENDING THE UNITED STATES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The Consortium for Homeland Defense and Security in America (CHDSA) is dedicated to the advancement of ideas, debate and recommendations to address the complexities surrounding the domestic security of the United States in the modern era. It is composed of organizations dedicated to the study of these issues from the United States Army War College's Center for Strategic Leadership; George Washington University's Homeland Security Policy Institute; the Center for Strategic and International Studies; and the Heritage Foundation. On November 14-15, 2007, the consortium will hold their second annual symposium at the United States Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, examining issues of pressing concern to the well-being of the citizens of this country, its infrastructure, and its interests.

As in their first symposium (sponsored by the former Eisenhower National Security Series; see website <http://www.eisenhowerseries.com/events/06-12/index.php>), the preponderance of the forum will center on panel presentations organized by each of the partner entities. The panels for the November event (and their sponsors) are:

- **Homeland Defense and Security through the Americas**
The United States Army War College's Center for Strategic Leadership
- **Combating Domestic Radicalization: Lessons Learned from Abroad**
George Washington University's Homeland Security Policy Institute
- **Nuclear and Biological Attacks: Old Threats, New Concerns**
Center for Strategic and International Studies
- **Missile Defense over North America**
The Heritage Foundation

Each of the consortium's partners is soliciting papers for their respective panel topics. Specific intent for the papers' topics is outlined below.

Homeland Defense and Security in the Americas

Many of the nation's strategies for defending and securing the homeland envision a "layered approach" to protecting our country, our people, and our resources against external aggression. These layers are depicted as beginning overseas, continuing through the approaches to our shores, and ending within the nation's borders. There is growing concern, however, that we have not paid sufficient notice to the closest layer to those borders: our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. While our relations with Canada are practiced and well-established, and our relations with Mexico are gaining greater focus, the importance of coordinating and cooperating through shared security concerns with the nations of the Caribbean, Central and South America cannot be ignored. The U.S. Army War College's Center for Strategic Leadership is soliciting papers addressing shared homeland security concerns with all of our hemisphere's neighbors, focused on areas such as:

- ★ Coordinated actions toward consequence management for catastrophes that transcend borders--from pandemics, to natural disasters, to terrorist attacks.
- ★ Border Security, on land and sea, combining efforts against the export of terrorism while providing for free flow of legitimate traffic through our countries.
- ★ Coordination of counterterrorist activities, focusing in particular the need for shared intelligence and information in combating transnational threats, and addressing the link between counter terror and counter drug concerns.
- ★ Shared, or diverse perspectives on the nature of the threat. We have seen that we and our European allies do not share the same perspective surrounding the scope and urgency in our battle against terrorism. Many of those allies, in fact, have recoiled at the lexicon employed by the Americans, especially labeling our efforts as a "War on Terrorism." Where do our hemispheric partners stand on the issue? Do they perceive a need for greater coordination, or does the transnational threat which seems to plague Americans simply pass them by?
- ★ Policy initiatives, or the need therefore. Should our approach in building a sought after cooperation take the shape of bilateral agreements, or regional compacts? Should we pursue the establishment of new organizations towards these ends, or address our concerns through existing initiatives (the Organization of the American States, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency, etc.) Should our cooperative efforts be initiated between our militaries, or should we pursue a broader international, interagency approach?

Abstracts for papers addressing these or similar areas should be forwarded to Professor Bert B. Tussing, Director of Homeland Defense and Security Issues, U.S. Army War College Center for Strategic Leadership, at bert.tussing@carlisle.army.mil.

Missile Defense Over North America

Missile defense remains one of the most controversial and misunderstood elements of North American national security. The U.S.-Canadian partnership on missile defense issues remains a work in progress. In both countries the debate over the nature of the threat, the efficacy of the technologies available to support missile defenses, the impact of missile defenses on deterrence and nuclear and ballistic missile proliferation are hotly debated. The Heritage Foundation, a non-profit, non-partisan research institution in Washington, DC is soliciting papers on this vital subject in the areas of:

- ★ The nature of the ballistic missile threat to North America past, present, and future.
- ★ The role of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), the bi-national United

States and Canadian organization charged with the missions of aerospace warning and aerospace control for North America.

- ★ The evolution of public opinion on missile defense in the United States and Canada.
- ★ The challenge and response of short-range ballistic and cruise missile threats to North America.
- ★ The role of Canada and the United States in missile defense for expeditionary forces.
- ★ The state and future of science and technology in the United States to support missile defense developments.

Abstracts addressing these areas should be forwarded to Dr. James Jay Carafano, Senior Fellow, The Heritage Foundation, james.carafano@heritage.org.

Combating Domestic Radicalization: Lessons Learned from Abroad

The phenomenon of radicalization has manifested itself in a series of terrorist attacks and activities including the bombings in Madrid (3/11) and London (7/7), and operations recently uncovered in Canada. Al Qaeda has franchised itself across the globe, with its franchisees prepared to act locally and largely independently, in effect a network of networks. We have witnessed the emergence of a leaderless movement, marked significantly by self-enlistment, and taking its inspiration from the core of Al Qaeda to join the global Salafi jihad.

The search for new and different areas of opportunity for extremists seeking to expand their ranks is a constant and is outpacing many efforts to combat this. To prevail against this global insurgency, countering efforts worldwide must be recalibrated to win the battle for hearts and minds, and offer opportunities to those who might otherwise be seduced by the jihadi/Salaafist ideology.

Against this background, The George Washington University's Homeland Security Policy Institute (HSPI) is soliciting papers that focus on one or more of the following themes:

- ★ Country-specific efforts to thwart radicalization and its effects (international best practices).
- ★ Country-specific analyses of radicalization based on indigenous factors (legal, economic, social, etc.).
- ★ To what extent, and how, lessons learned overseas might inform U.S. efforts to combat domestic radicalization.

Abstracts for papers addressing these or similar areas should be forwarded to Frank Cilluffo, Director, HSPI, at cilluffo@gwu.edu.

Nuclear and Biological Attacks: Old Threats, Renewed Concerns

Over the last 15 years, the nuclear and biological threat to the United States and our friends and allies has changed dramatically. National security planning is no longer dominated by a single adversary with thousands of missiles threatening our national existence. Rather, we now live in a world where violent and ideological transnational terrorist networks have declared their intent to use nuclear or biological weapons against us and have made moves to do so. At the same time, we face an increasing spread of nuclear capability to states considered hostile to U.S. interests, persistent concern about the security of nuclear weapon usable materials in the former Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world, the rapid development and dissemination of dual-use biotechnology and advances in the life sciences, and the prospect of these capabilities and technologies being developed by, sold to or otherwise acquired by terrorists to achieve deadly and catastrophic aims.

Despite numerous high-level national and multilateral initiatives, the threat of nuclear and biological attacks persists and even continues to grow; and the need for a greater comprehensive threat reduction effort among all actors—non-governmental, private sector, and governmental alike—and across national borders remains high.

The Center for Strategic and International Studies' Homeland Security Program is soliciting papers addressing international cooperation to protect against, prevent, defend against, respond to, and recover from catastrophic nuclear or biological terrorism. Papers should focus on new, innovative or under-emphasized strategies, activities, or approaches that deserve greater consideration, such as:

- ★ New approaches to threat assessment that might better harmonize national threat perceptions and the ensuing motivations to respond.
- ★ Coordinated, measurable actions or comprehensive international strategies that can achieve tangible results to reduce the likelihood of a successful nuclear or biological terrorist attack.
- ★ "Dual-benefit" actions and strategies that will motivate national governments and other actors, singly or collectively, to mitigate nuclear or biological threats by taking actions that also confer non-security-related benefits.
- ★ New models or mechanisms of 'global governance' for linking like-minded communities together to act in concert or towards a common goal of reducing nuclear and/ or biological threats.
- ★ Policy Initiatives to address current gaps in international activities, authorities, or mechanisms for preventing nuclear or biological terrorism.

Abstracts describing papers addressing these or similar areas should be forwarded to David Heyman, Director of Homeland Security Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies, at dheyman@csis.org.

Papers for all topics will be due to the panels' sponsors by July 1, 2007. Selected papers will be published in the first edition of a yearly compendium to be produced by CHDSA. The authors of the top three papers for each panels' topic area will be invited to present from those papers at the November forum, and to expand upon the same in a Question and Answer session before an expert audience brought together for the event. Authors will be notified of their selection by September 15, 2007. All other authors selected for the compendium will be notified around the same time period.

All submissions must be in English and include a title, the author or authors' names and affiliations. Submissions should be no more than 3000-5000 words long and must be formatted using 12 point Times New Roman type. Each submission should be accompanied by contact information for the author(s), to include phone numbers, email and mailing addresses.



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